

Tools and methods for gender-responsive work

Designing, deploying and evaluating agricultural technologies

Agricultural technology and innovation are seldom, if ever, neutral. They may further entrench or help challenge unequal gender norms and relations.

However, while studies demonstrate the ways in which agricultural technologies can benefit women, women have often not been consulted during technological innovation. Consequently, their voices, needs, and preferences are not reflected in the design, deployment, and evaluation of agricultural technologies, which **may result in lack of technology adoption and development impacts.**

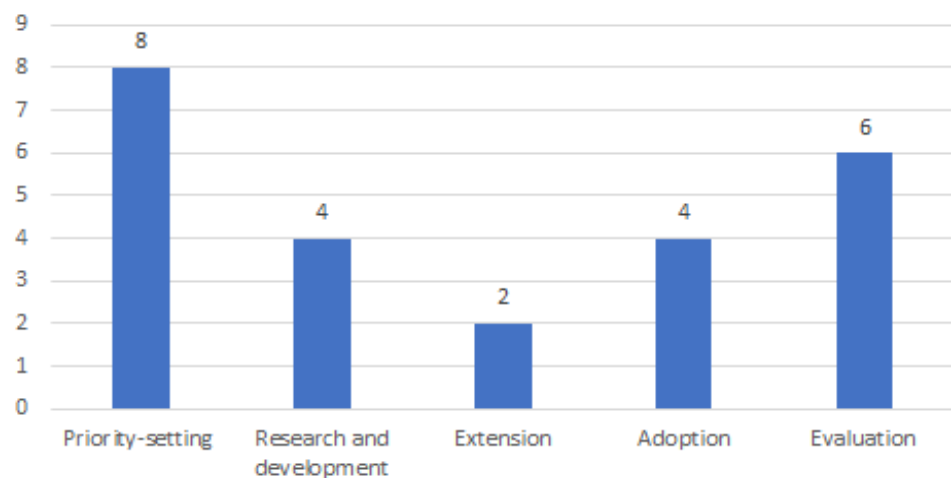
[This paper](#) reviews and maps **available tools and methods** according to five innovation stages: **priority-setting, research and development, extension, adoption, and evaluation.**

Most tools and analytical studies also help inform adoption and evaluation by providing information about gendered drivers of and constraints to adoption and gendered impacts of technologies, respectively:

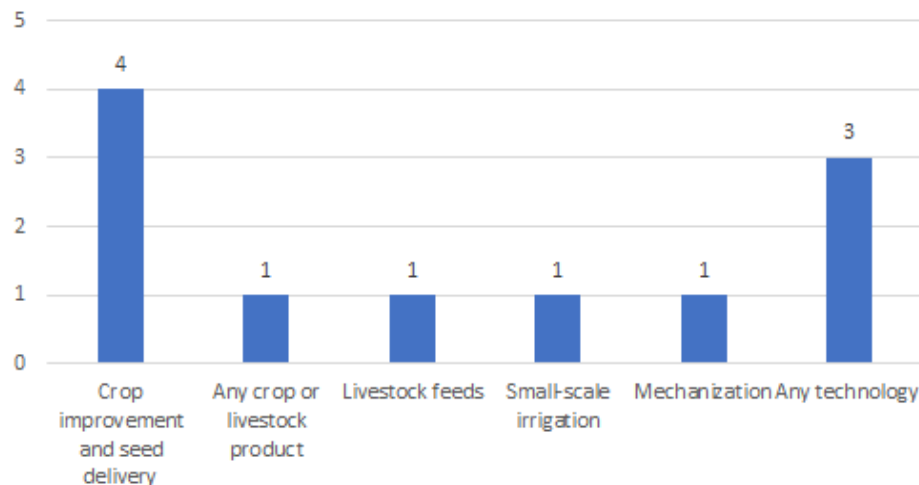
1. For priority-setting, tools and analytical studies address gendered differences in preferences and demand for technologies
2. For research and development (R&D), tools and analytical studies address the integration of gender dimensions, most notably the participation of men and women, into R&D processes
3. For extension, tools and analytical studies address the design and impact of gender-blind and gender-intentional technology deployment and scaling
4. For adoption, tools and analytical studies address gendered drivers of and constraints to technology adoption
5. For evaluation, tools and analytical studies address gendered impacts of technology

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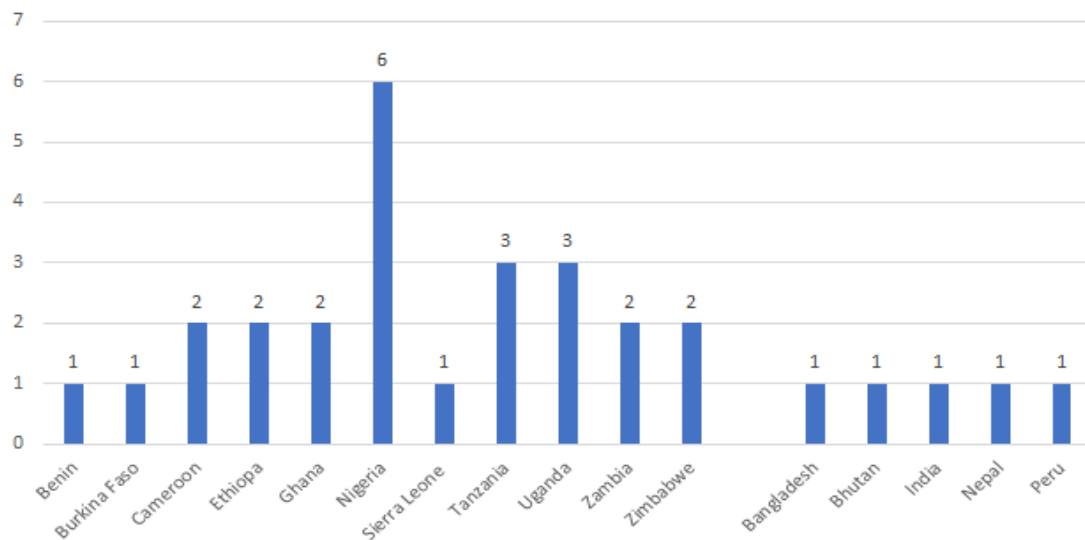
Distribution of tools by innovation cycle stage



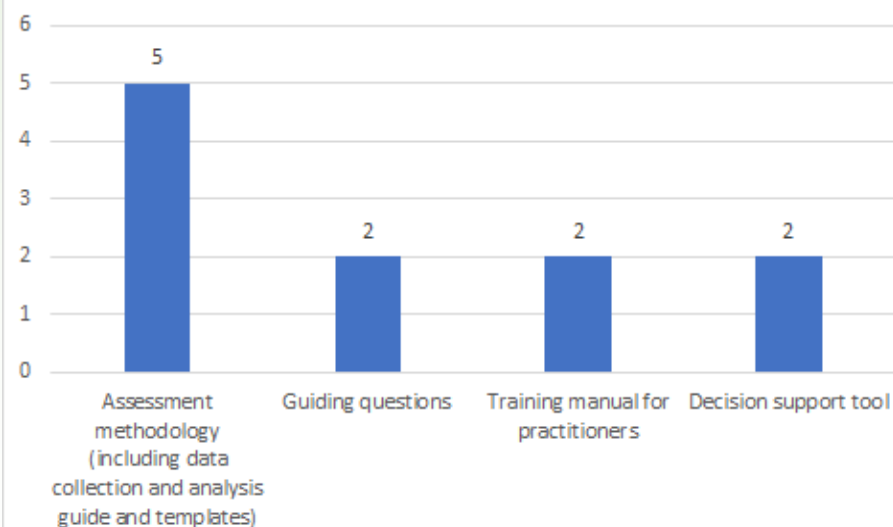
Distribution of tools by technology



Distribution of tools by location



Distribution of tools by type



Agricultural value chain, markets and entrepreneurship (*study*)

Tool, method or approach	Purpose	Summary description	Pilot countries/ regions
Framework for gender analysis in aquacultural value chains URL	Framework for analysis for research and program development that increases women's engagement in and returns from aquaculture value chains	The framework includes four types of gender-related factors that constrain women's participation and benefits, and how they interact with chain performance and quality of participation.	Zambia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia
Making the Strongest Links (GEVCAL: Gender Equitable Value Chain Action Learning) URL 2	Mainstreaming gender analysis in value chain development	A framework and methodology (not a how-to) for including gender concerns in value-chain development projects; also provides examples of methodologies for how to do so.	Ethiopia, Kenya
Integrating Gender Issues into Agricultural Value Chains (INGIA-VC) approach URL	To present a framework and method for using it to identify gender issues, the resulting gender-based constraints, and strategies to overcome them in value-chain projects.	This guide provides a guiding framework with a detailed description, and then presents a process or method for practitioners to use that method to identify gender-based constraints and strategies for overcoming them in value-chain projects.	Tanzania and Kenya (Albania, Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, and South Africa)
Gender mainstreaming in value chain development	Practical guide for project advisors and implementers for mainstreaming gender in value-chain development projects	Provides a framework for analyzing and planning gender mainstreaming in value-chain projects, which includes scale and strategic planning elements.	(not stated)
Developing gender-sensitive value chains: A guiding framework URL	"... to facilitate the systematic integration of gender equality dimensions into value chain development programmes and projects" (p. vi)	"[Provides a framework and] specific tools to support practitioners in designing, implementing, and monitoring gender-sensitive value chain programs." (p. vi)	Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya
Improving opportunities for women in smallholder-based supply chains URL	Three main aims: 1) raise awareness of women's roles and constraints and the benefits of removing constraints, 2) increase women's opportunities for participation, and 3) support food companies with practical guidance and good-practice examples.	"[The guide] sets out the business case for action; provides practical guidance about what food companies can do to encourage greater participation of, and support for, women in their smallholder-based supply chains; and presents over 40 good practice examples and seven in-depth case studies to illustrate and support this guidance." (p. 9)	Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
Gender-responsive LINK Methodology URL	Integrate gender in value-chain projects that link smallholders to emerging markets	Provides guiding questions and tools for value-chain analysis and creating business models that are gender responsive and seek to (economically) empower women	Honduras, Guatemala

Tool, method or approach	Purpose	Summary description	Pilot countries/ regions
Pro-WEAI+MI (WEAI4VC) URL	Monitor and evaluate women's and men's empowerment across the value chain. The purpose of this tool is to provide a quantitative measure of women's empowerment that can be compared across nodes of the value chains and across different value chains.	A survey-based instrument to calculate an index of empowerment based on 12 indicators. Not only does it provide a measure of women's empowerment, but it also provides a measure of parity between spouses. Furthermore, the index can be broken down to consider women's achievements in each domain and by each indicator.	Bangladesh, Benin, Malawi, Philippines
Modified UNIDO framework URL	To document the impact of global value chains on poverty, environment and gender	Provides a framework for documenting the impacts of global value chains on poverty, environment and gender; includes vertical and horizontal aspects of value chains.	(not stated)
Challenging chains to change URL	To analyze value chain interventions in terms of women's positions; to support design, monitoring and evaluation of value-chain interventions that contribute to gender equality; and to understand how gender equality contributes to pro-poor and economically efficient value chain development. (p. 43)	This book provides a framework and then presents various cases that use the framework for analyzing the value chain in terms of gender equality, focusing on both integrating women in value chains and also how gender equality can create space for women in value chains.	Burkina Faso, Uganda, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Guatemala, Ethiopia, Benin, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Kenya, Costa Rica, Ghana, Peru
5Capitals-G URL	A gender-responsive methodology for assessing the poverty impacts of value chain development	Builds on the 5Capitals approach by including specific tools for collecting sex-disaggregated data at three levels: 1) context, including the political-legal context, institutional, and macroeconomic environment; 2) collective enterprises; and 3) households associated with collective enterprises.	Guatemala, India, Peru
Gender in value chains: manual for gender mainstreaming URL	Practical guide for implementers to incorporate gender analysis into the value-chain analysis process	Presents methods for mainstreaming gender into five different stages of value-chain programming: diagnosis, proposal writing, implementation, follow-up and monitoring	Peru, Bolivia
GALS (for value chains) URL , URL 2	To develop individual skills, incomes, resources and negotiation power; and to change gender inequalities by engaging powerful value-chain actors, creating win-win opportunities, and and through institutional awareness-raising and collective action. (p. 10, GALS for value chains). It positions poor women and men as drivers of their own development rather than [as] victims, identifying and dismantling obstacles in their environment, challenging service providers and private actors.	"GALS (Gender Action Learning System) is a community-led empowerment methodology that uses principles of inclusion to improve income, food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in a gender-equitable way. It has proven to be effective for changing gender inequalities that have existed for generations, strengthening negotiation power of marginalized stakeholders and promoting collaboration, equity and respect between value chain actors." (p. 7, GALS in value chains)	Zimbabwe

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Behavior Change Perspectives on Gender and Value Chain Development URL	Presents a framework and set of tools for understanding how gender impacts behavior-related to VC upgrading	The framework and set of tools are designed to study how gender affects three categories of behavior related to upgrading: money management, business practices and value-chain relationships. These tools can be drawn upon to design future research on gendered behaviors in value chains.	Ghana, Kenya
Prototype Guide for Integrating Gender into Participatory Market Chain Approach URL	Integrate a gender perspective and gender analysis into the participatory market chain approach capacity-building process, specifically in the PMCA training workshop	Presents gender-analytical tools and a series of training workshop agendas to complement the PMCA methodology and make it gender-responsive	Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Peru
Gender in value chains: practical toolkit to integrate gender perspective in agricultural value chain development URL	"... motivate and help practitioners in integrating a gender perspective in agricultural value chain development, by providing practical tools for all stages of the value chain intervention." (p. 9) Provides summaries of tools related to each stage of the project cycle so that practitioners can best select those that meet their needs.	This toolkit provides tools to use at various stages of value-chain interventions.	East Africa
Consciousness Raising URL	"... uncover the cognitive and emotional processes individuals experience that enable them to begin disrupting the gender institution..." (p. 1)	Presents four elements - theorizing, auditing, relating to others, and exploring difference - that help individuals "see" or recognize the gender institution; and a fifth element (consciousness-raising) that enables individuals to see how power plays out within value chains and allows for the possibility of change.	Ghana
Measuring women's economic empowerment in private sector development: Guidelines for practitioners URL	"Provide practical advice to practitioners seeking to measure women's economic empowerment (WEE) in private sector development programming; Document how to make each aspect of results measurement more gender-responsive; Highlight important issues in results measurement for practitioners focused on WEE, paying particular attention to measuring household-level changes."	Provides guidelines for measuring women's economic empowerment (at the household level) in private-sector development programs using the eight elements of the DCED standard to organize the guide	Bangladesh, Georgia